

That, in the performance of the important task assigned to them, they have spared no pains to make their investigation as complete as possible, not only by the exploration of the public archives, but in following every indication that seemed to promise any additional light upon the great subject of inquiry; and they submit herewith the results of that portion of their labors in the voluminous exhibit that accompanies this report. In order, however, to direct the attention of the House to each portion of the somewhat heterogeneous mass of testimony which they have been compelled to present without the order or arrangement which might have facilitated the examination, as are reported by them as most material to the issue. They will now proceed to state as briefly as possible the leading facts which they suppose the inquiry has developed beyond dispute, along with their own conclusions therefrom, and the reasons by which they have been persuaded in reaching them. In so doing they must be allowed the indulgence which is due a comprehensive scrutiny, running over a year's administration of the affairs of a great government, through an unexampled crisis of the State, and involving the very high matters that can engage the attention of a free people would serve to accumulate and meet as all courts require. The charges made, and to which the investigation of the Committee have been especially directed, are usurpation of power and violation of law in the corrupt

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of such sales in apparent conformity to an order previously made by him that the interest upon certain bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Tennessee should be paid to the holders thereof during the period of four years and more, should he first receive of the earnings of the roads in which the said bonds were so issued or guaranteed; and that notwithstanding the fact that the collection of moneys payable and soon due to the United States was delayed and postponed, and the interest on said bonds, of which he himself was a large holder, was paid to him, he nevertheless, in the exercise of his office to defraud and wrong the people of the United States, and for his own personal advantage, that he has not only refused to "liquidate" therefor the interest on said bonds, but has also refused to have the same had been seized and taken by the agents of the Treasury in conformity to law, but has paid and directed the payment of the same to himself, and thereby has committed a violation of a law of the United States, and has disobeyed and requires the payment into the Treasury of the United States of all moneys received from the sale, and the delivery in the Court of Claims, and in violation; also of the spirit and meaning of the constitution wherein it is decided that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriation made by law.

And further, in that the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, authorized the use of the armed forces of the United States to suppress the riotous and lawless assembly of citizens of Louisiana, and by virtue of a dispatch addressed to a person who was not an officer of the army, but a private citizen, to use the armed forces of the United States to suppress the riotous assembly of citizens of Louisiana, and to give every opportunity to free a State government republican in form, and with

mittee presents no case for the impeachment of President, might if they had stopped there been not simply to have joined in the report which have submitted; but as they, as well as the majority have felt it their duty to go further, and express censure and condemnation of the President, we think it is due to ourselves and to the position we occupy to present as briefly as possible a few additional remarks for the consideration of the House and of country, having determined that the evidence does not show that the President has been guilty of any crime for which, under our constitutional laws, he can or ought to be impeached. This conclusion, as it seems to us, is the determination of the question submitted by the House to the committee. It is the commission by the President of an offence only that can subject him to our official censure, or justify us, as a committee of the House of Representatives, or even the House itself, in withdrawing his official act. As the report of the committee does not charge the President with any act wrong by any statute or law of the land as a crime or misdemeanor, we can but regard the charges preferred as political or partisan demonstrations, tendentious and likely to bring him into odium and contempt among the people, as an unjustifiable attempt to excite their passions. *"Spargano vocem in vulgus ambigua."* We assert the right of the committee or any member there

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Before we proceed to the testimony taken before the Congressional committee on impeachment, which at the present time, question of impeachment still engages the attention of Congress, and to some extent, agitates the public mind, let us bear in mind that the testimony will be taken with great interest. All the important bearing on the charges upon which we may be asked to pass, has been carefully examined by the mass of extraneous matter over which the committee directed their inquiry.

General Grant's Testimony.

I have seen the President very frequently in relation to the condition of affairs in the rebel States. I was asked to be at a Cabinet meeting if we came some question was up in which, as General Grant, I was interested; I am not aware of the view with the President on amnesty; I have only recommended a person for amnesty; I do not recall at that time that there was no reason why a person had risen to the rank of a General, and he was not to be considered for amnesty any more than he would be considered for such rank; I spoke on that point, but not much reason for the \$20,000 bounty; the only two points that I remember to have said at the time; I afterwards, however, told him I thought he was much nearer right on the \$20,000 than I was; I was present when the President

f I than I was; I was present when the pro